Scheme/Location	Capacity MWe	Sanctioned cost Rs. in crore	Approved commercial operation	Physical -Progress % (Feb 2005)
Tarapur Atomic Power Project Units 3&4	2X540 PHWRs	6525	Unit 4 March 2006 Unit 3 Jan 2007	94.1
Kaiga Atomic Power Project Units 3&4	2X220 PHWRs	3282	Unit 3 March 2007 Unit 4 Sept 2007	61.2
Kundankulam Nuclear Power Project Units 1&2	2X1000 MWe LWRs	13171	Unit 1 Dec 2007 Unit 2 Dec 2008	44.7
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Units 5&6	2X220 PHWRs	3072	Unit 5 Aug 2007 Unit 6 Feb 2008	54.4
Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR)	1X500 (FBR)	3492	Mar 2011	First pour of concrete achieved in October 2004

(d) The target set for nuclear power in the X Plan is 82,495 Million Units. The generation so far (1.4.2002 to 28.2.2005) has been 52,573 MUs.

Fast Breeders Reactors Programme

2477. SHRI S.P.M. SYED KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to build Fast Breeder Reactors (FBR) in the near future;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed programme relating to FBR; and

(c) the importance and application of the FBR programme for developmental activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) is under construction at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu. PFBR is scheduled to attain criticality around September 2010. The Department of Atomic Energy has plans to build four more Fast Breeder Reactors of 500 MWe capacity by the year 2020.

(c) The Fast Breeder Reactor programme represents the second stage of the three stage nuclear power programme of the department and is intended to enhance the utilisation of the existing uranium resources in our country. The FBRs have an electricity potential of 42,000 GWe year. The FBR programme aims to provide energy security to our country in the long run.

Mineral deposits on the coast of Tamil Nadu

2478. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that richest deposit of fine minerals had been brought to the coast of Nagapattanam in Tamil Nadu;

(b) how much percentage of Tamil Nadu coast has been reported to have received new mineral deposits; and

(c) the steps Government propose to protect these mineral deposits on the east and west coast of the country after the Tsunami disaster?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) There is no substantial enhancement of heavy minerals deposits in the coast of Nagapattanam as a result of the Tsunami.

(b) Along the coastal stretches of Tamil Nadu, it is seen that the deposition of heavy minerals due to Tsunami is patchy, inconsistent and with a maximum thickness of 30—40 cm. In some instances, the Tsunami waves have destroyed the existing concentrations in dunes and deposited them inland, thereby relocating the existing deposits.